

VOCABULARY REVISION

A/ Are the sentences correct?

1. Tripping or intentional kicking an opponent in football is called a violation.
2. The situation in a match when opponents score the same number of points is a tie.
3. If you stretch your muscle too much you strain it.

B/ Form nouns out of these verbs:

compete achieve lose know impress perform defeat

C/ Reading Comprehension

Words in context. Fill the gaps with the correct word chosen from below. Write the correct letter in the space beside the word below. There is one word you do not have to use.

VEGETARIANISM

Vegetarian diets are rapidly gaining in popularity. They can _____A_____ the risk of many common diseases, promote weight loss, and help the environment. However, if you're thinking about making the switch it's important to have accurate _____B_____. Let's take a look at some of the most common questions about vegetarianism.

Do vegetarians need special vitamins and supplements?

In most cases they don't. A well-rounded vegetarian diet that includes a _____C_____ of foods usually meets all nutritional requirements. One possible exception would be vitamin B-12 which is _____D_____ only in animal products. Vegetarians who limit dairy products may also want to pay special attention to getting enough calcium. Good calcium sources for vegetarians include: tofu, _____E_____, dried figs, blackstrap molasses, and calcium fortified orange juice or soy milk.

Are vegetarian diets always healthy?

Not always, if a vegetarian ___F___ the meat with high fat cheeses and oil, they're not helping matters much. It's also important to remember that there's no meat in ice cream and potato chips. It's certainly possible to be a vegetarian and still consume large quantities of empty calories. Vegetarian or not, a healthy diet is ___G___ in cholesterol and saturated fat and is based around fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean protein. ___H___ the meat doesn't automatically make for a healthy diet.

beans _____
low _____
information _____
found _____
variety _____
eliminating _____
high-fat _____
replaces _____
reduce _____

GRAMMAR REVISION

I. Put the verbs in italics into a correct form:

1. Let's go out, it *not rain* now.
2. I *see* the manager tomorrow morning.
3. You *understand* what I mean?
4. What you *want*?
5. You always *lose* your keys
6. I *see* you in the park yesterday. You *sit* on the grass and *read* a book.
7. I *meet* Sue in town yesterday, she *go* to the railway station.
8. I *read* the book since morning. I *read* 50 pages.
9. I *see* Tom yesterday but I *not see* him today.
10. The film *start* at 7 according to the programme.
11. "Why you *turn* on the radio?" "I *listen* to it."
12. I think you *pass* the exam.
13. I feel terrible. I *be* sick.
14. I am sure she *be* angry.

II. Fill in the gaps with *must, mustn't, needn't*:

1. We have enough milk so we buy any.
2. We haven't got time. We hurry.
3. I've got this letter to post. I forget to post it.
4. You wash the tomatoes, they've been washed.
5. This is a valuable book. You look after it and you
.....lose it.
6. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.
7. I can't stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.
8. You touch that switch, it's dangerous.

III. Fill in the gaps with *must, can't, may* and change the verbs in italics into a correct form:

1. You've been travelling a lot. You *be* very tired.
2. Bob is gone. I am not sure where he is, he *have* lunch.
3. I am not sure whether I can lend you the money. I *not have* enough.
4. John hasn't come to school today, he went to the doctor's. He *be* ill.
5. I saw Helen jogging this morning. She *be* on a business trip.

Fill in *should or should have /shouldn't, shouldn't have/* + a proper verbal form:

1. He isn't wearing a helmet. I think he *wear* it.
2. There was an interesting film on TV last night. You *watch* it.
3. I need a change. I *go* away for a few days.
4. I ate too much. I *eat* so much.

5. Our conversation was private. She *listen* to it.
6. You *believe* everything you read in a newspaper.

IVa: Fill in *a, an, the*, or no article:

IVb: Fill in /a/ *few*, /a/ *little* where possible:

..... umbrella, watchTV, listen to radio,glass ofapple juice, look for job, look for..... work, give..... advice,luggage,beautiful weather,..... nice scenery, very nice view, makeprogress, pound.

V. Write sentences with *if* for the following situations:

1. We don't have a car because we don't live in the country. If we.....
2. We don't visit you very often because you live so far away. If you.....
3. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. If it.....
4. Maybe I will have time tomorrow, so I will finish the task. If I.....
5. I wasn't tired, so I didn't go to bed early. If I.....
6. I didn't know you were in hospital so I didn't visit you. If I.....

VI. Relative clauses: Put in *that* or *what*:

1. Tell me you want and I'll try to get it for you.
2. Why do you blame me for everything..... goes wrong?
3. I won't be able to do much but I'll do the best I can.
4. I don't agree with you've just said

VII. Change into passive:

1. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.
I
2. Janet's colleagues gave her a present.
Janet.....
3. Nobody told me that George was ill.
I.....
4. How much will they pay you?
How much will
5. I think they should have offered Tom the job.
I think Tom.....
6. Has anybody shown you what to do?
Have you.....?
7. They informed the police.
The police.....